

how to benefit from special financial privileges in Israel?

As a non-resident, foreign investor, or new immigrant, why not take advantage of the special services offered to you by Bank Leumi, Israel's first and largest bank. Services such as-

- * Foreign Currency Deposits where your deposits, which earn the highest prevailing rates of interest, are freely transferable abroad. In any currency. And exempt from Israel Income and Inheritance Tax.
- * Expert Investment Counseling. Our specialists will advise you on securities listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. And keep you posted on what's happening on foreign stock markets. And we'll provide safekeeping for your stocks and other valuables.
- * Financial Information on domestic enterprises and local industries is yours for the asking.

That's not all, not by any means. Bank Leumi offers

- * Personal Trust and Property Management Services.
The kind of careful attention your investments merit.

Look to Bank Leumi. Wherever you are. In New York, Nassau (Bahamas), Cayman Islands (West Indies), London, Paris, Zurich, Geneva, Brussels, Frankfurt/M., Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo, Caracas, Hong Kong, Johannesburg. And throughout Israel, there are 268 branches of the Bank Leumi Group. Call on our Foreign Residents and Tourists Center. We'll be happy to send you any information you'd like. Just complete the coupon.

BANK LEUMI
LE-ISRAEL B.M.

To: BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.

Foreign Residents & Tourists Center, 33 Lilienblum Street, Tel Aviv, Israel

Please tell me more about the Bank Leumi services in which I am especially interested: _____

Name _____

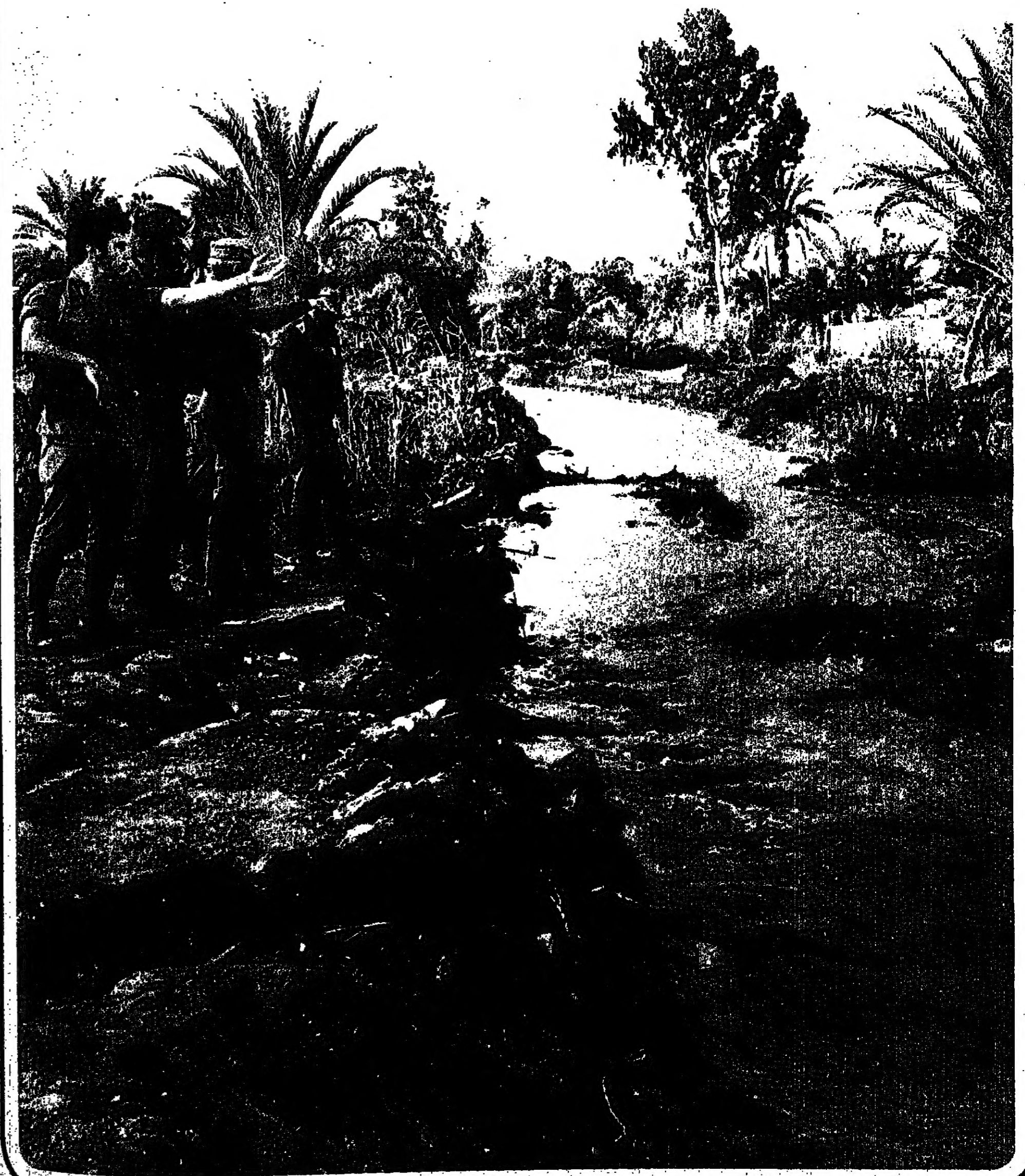
Address _____

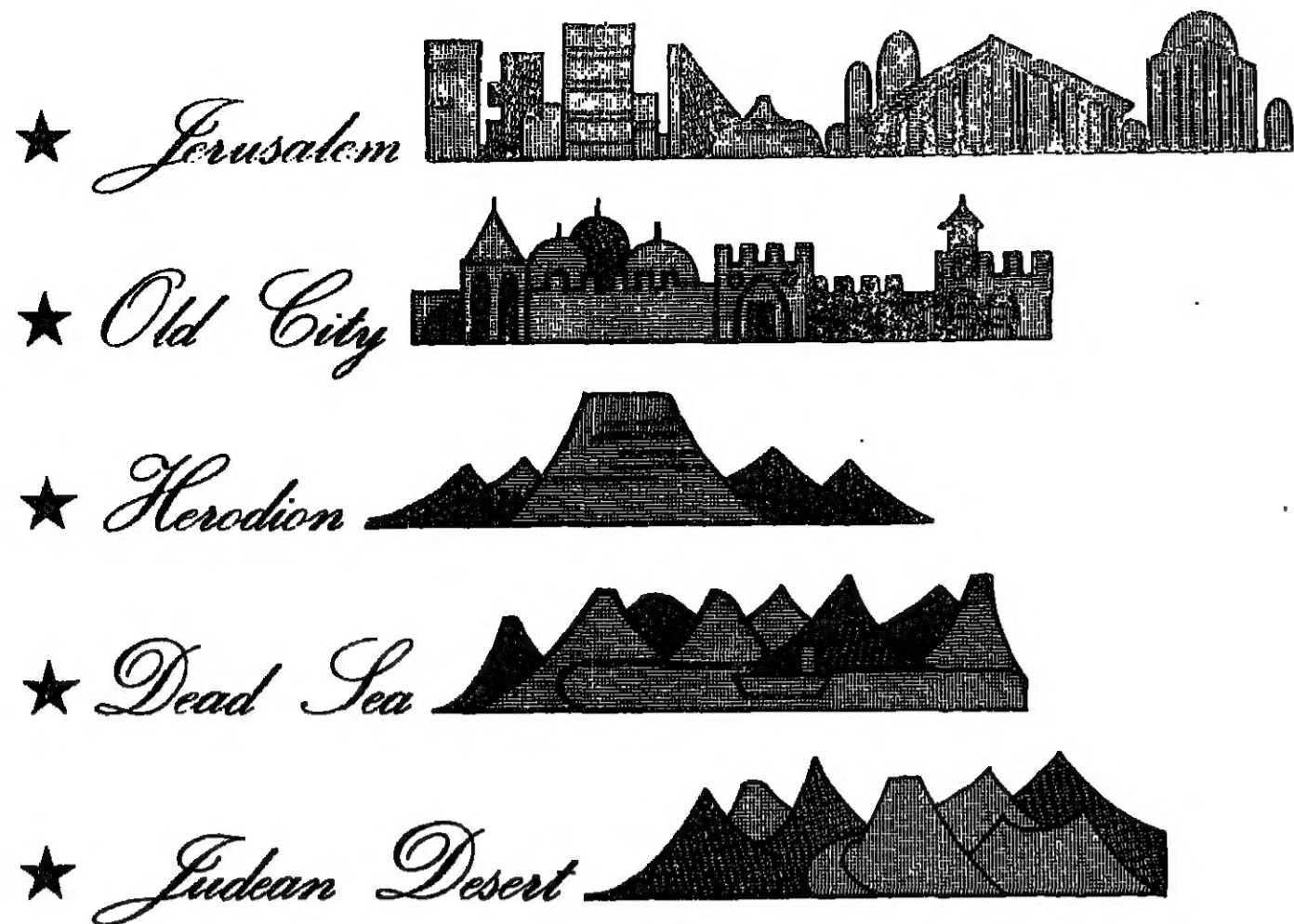
JP. 19/70

THE JERUSALEM
POST
MAGAZINE

Friday, October 26, 1973

In the Land of Goshen





PALACE HEIGHTS — JERUSALEM

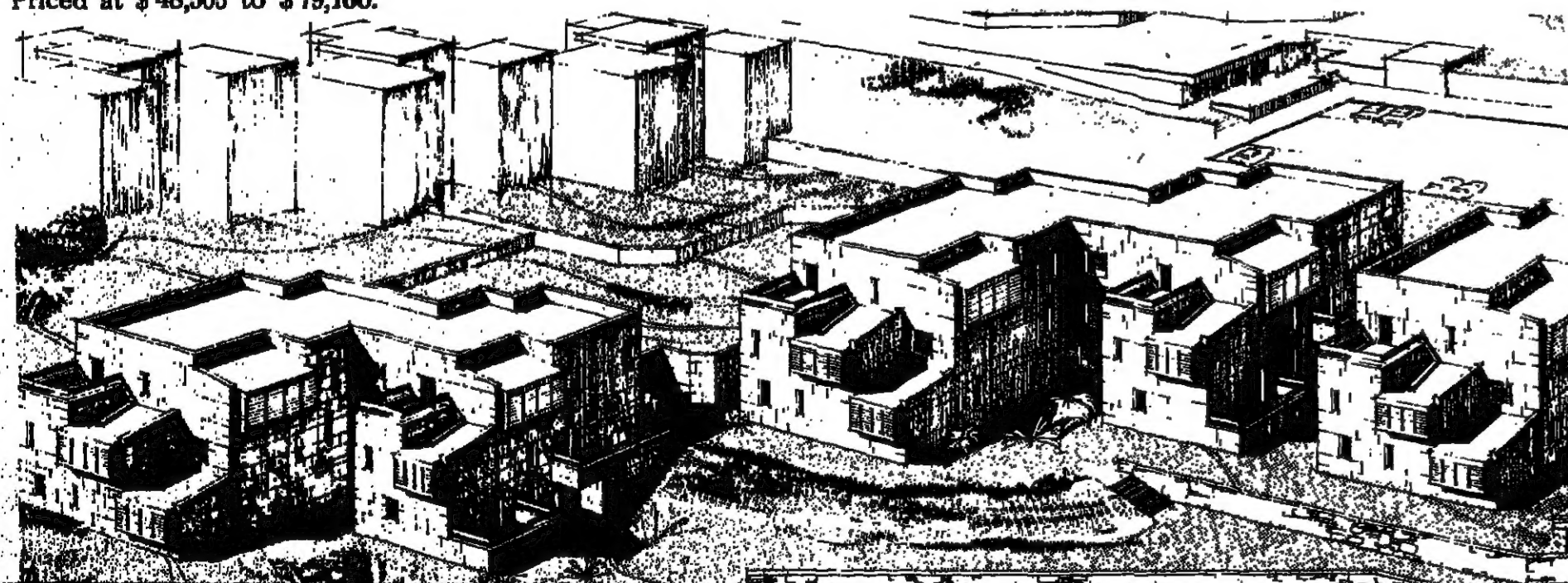
In a magnificent and quiet location, less than 2 miles from the heart of the Old City, with an unobstructed view of the Judean Hills in the direction of Bethlehem, we offer you unique housing accommodation in a comprehensive residential development.

You may make your choice from a selection of two and three bedroom multi-level attached cottages, each with its own private entrance, in a secluded area of the modern residential quarter now being erected in the Palace Heights sector of Jerusalem.

Included in the master plan of the area are social and commercial facilities, parks, gardens, youth and cultural centres, schools, synagogues and health clinics.

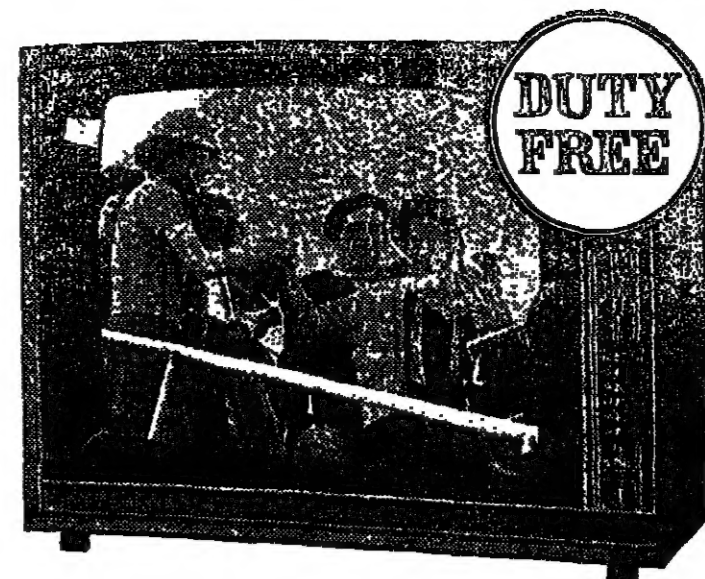
Modern planning and building features, combined with exteriors of eternal Jerusalem stone to blend harmoniously with the immediate surroundings and atmosphere of the Old City, are provided for gracious contemporary living.

Priced at \$48,505 to \$79,160.



ISRALOM ISRALOM - ISRAEL HOMES AND REAL ESTATE CORPORATION LTD.

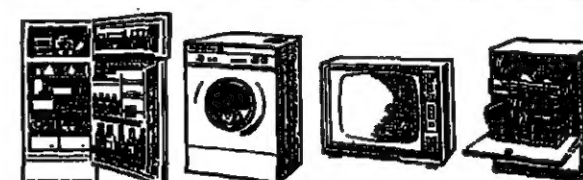
TEL-AVIV: 716 Ben Yehuda St. P.O. Box 2480 Tel. 03/226224
 JERUSALEM: 8, Keren Hayesod P.O. Box 8285 Tel. 02/222567
 NATANYA: 7, Harod St. Corner Bnei Zion St. Tel. 09/922681
 U.S. & Canada Division: 800 2nd Avenue New York, N.Y. Tel. 888-8370/71/72



FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

A FULL RANGE OF
Westinghouse
 HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES
 FOR THE NEW IMMIGRANT — TAX FREE!
 WITH ELECTRA'S EXPERIENCED COUNTRY-WIDE SERVICE

ELECTRA: Tel Aviv: 34 Petach Tzvi St. Tel. 3971
 Jerusalem: 30 Yafa St. Tel. 224788 • Haifa: 1620 Herzl St. Tel. 4000
 Beer Sheva: Passage Union, Tel. 72211 • Elitzur New Commercial Center, Tel. 2533
 New York: Atrix Int. Corp. 6 East 26th St., Tel. 683-1460, Also at Authorized Dealers



You can be sure if it's Westinghouse

DUTY FREE

outlets direct deliveries from abroad television receivers, tape recorders, radios, record players and changers, hi-fi stereo transistors, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, etc. domestic electric appliances

GRUNDIG

GRUNDIG

ORDER YOUR REQUIREMENTS THROUGH
 TEL AVIV — Ben-Shaul Electronics Co. Ltd., 70 Nahliel Binyamin, Tel. 03-54566
 JERUSALEM — Elitzur 35 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel. 02-28292
 HAIFA — Stereo 25, Herzl Tel. 04-841693
 BEER SHEVA — Markus Electronics, Kroll Passage



BLACK ANGUS STEAK HOUSE

Steak Supreme, American Hamburgers, Superb Fish Fillet, Southern Fried Chicken and lots of Tasty Side Dishes.

A personal service by skilled cooks catering to your particular taste.

Enjoy good food, carefully prepared and served with courtesy and cleanliness.

A NEW CONCEPT: THE CUSTOMER COUNTS!!
 35 Rehov Sokolov, Ramat Hasharon, Tel. 03-778000



ISRAELITISCHES WOCHENBLATT REVUE JUIVE

Founded in 1901
 CH-5008 Zurich/Switzerland, Fournistrasse 14
 Published in German and French. This independent Swiss paper will week by week keep you informed about what is happening to Jews all over the world in the fields of religion, politics and culture. Large advertising section for business or personal notices.
 Sample copies and cost of advertisements available.

MATERNITY WEAR

NEW MODELS FOR THE NEW SEASON: TUNICS, SLACKS, SUITS, PINAFORE DRESSES, EVENING DRESSES.

MASHA Open all day continuously

4A Rehov Hamalech George, 2nd floor,
 2 Morcan Baalei Melacha (near Allenby), Tel. Aviv. Tel. 222515

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE

Page	Page
Martin van Creveld looks back to World War II for an explanation of why surprise attacks tend to succeed. Shaya Shapiro interviews a British military expert, Brig. William F.K. Thompson, on the essentials for an Israeli victory in a war launched by the Arabs.	9
Helga Dudman recalls what we were told about the war on the radio, and Philip Gillon reviews what we saw of it on the TV screen.	9
The Book Section: Michael Kahan reviews three recent studies of Israeli immigration and settlement, and Miriam Arad analyzes Amos Oz' latest novel. Shorter reviews of tales from Central Asia and a bridge book.	10 and 11
In her Parliamentary Report, Lea Ben Dor is critical of the untimely resumption of the "Wars of the Jews."	5
Gideon Weigert observes Israel's Arabs identifying themselves with the country's cause in the face of aggression.	7
Mendel Kohnsky accompanies the "High Morale" theatrical group on a trip to entertain the troops. Hadasah Bat Haim tangles with the blackout.	12
Ephraim Harris covers an exhibition of Israeli self-portraits. Gallery Guide.	13
Crossword: George Levinew's Bridge and Eliahu Shahar's Chess columns.	14

COVER PICTURE: Israeli soldiers in the fertile Biblical Land of Goshen to the west of the Suez Canal. (IDF photo by Avraham Kugel).

Max Dalny discusses the way representatives of the foreign media received Israel's message while the battles were raging.

Israel Theatres

Haifa Municipal Theatre

In cooperation with the Section for Sport and Youth, Haifa Municipality Special neighborhood performance
DIFFICULT PEOPLE
 A kind of comedy by Miriam Bar-Yosef Kiryat Haim
 Sat., Oct. 27, 11 a.m., Beit Nagler Hall
IN THE ARMY
 Municipal Theatre's entertainment programme
 Sat., Oct. 27, 8 p.m., "Somewhere in Israel"
 Sun., Oct. 28, "Somewhere in Israel"
 Acre, Gan Eden Mon., Oct. 29, 4 p.m., "Somewhere in Israel"
 Admission free at all performances. Collection for the Soldiers' Welfare Assoc. at entrance

The Cameri Theatre

AS YOU LIKE IT
 Shakespearean comedy
 Sat., Oct. 27, 7.30 Jerusalem Theatre
 Sun., Oct. 28, 7.30 Jerusalem Theatre
JACOB AND LEONTEAULT
 (temporary name)
 Sat., Oct. 27, 5.30 Tel Aviv Theatre
 Sun., Oct. 28, 7.30 Tel Aviv Theatre
MORALITY
 Cameri's entertainment programme
 Today, Oct. 28, 10 p.m., I.D.F.

Habimah

SHALOM SHALOM BUT NO PEACE
 Musical comedy after Yehoshua Bar-Yosef
 Adaptation: Dan Almagor, Daniel Gledson
 Director: Daniel Gledson
 Music: Fela Shachman
 Dances and Costumes: Arie Gurvitz
 Choreography: Yoram Beker
 Tel Aviv, Large Hall
 Sat., Oct. 27, 8.30 Sun., Oct. 28, 8.30
TICKETS: ILA.50
 at the Theatre Box Office
 Tel Aviv 01. 223742

The Israel National Opera

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

With the participation of all members of the Israel National Opera. Free admission for soldiers and their families.

Tel Aviv —
 Saturday, October 27,
 at 5.30 p.m.

MATERNITY FASHIONS

Modern Styles
 Large Selection

KILAT YOFFI
 Tel Aviv, 109 Rehov Dizengoff
 Tel. 231048



THE WIDEST RANGE of MATERNITY WEAR
 with the experience of 21 years
JERUDITH
 38 Rehov Haazmarot, Tel Aviv
 Tel. 6628. Open all day
 Third shop from Allenby Road

OLIM

Purchase **DUTY FREE** all your appliances

... anything and everything for your household at reduced prices. No fussing... no fooling... no free gifts... no free trips. We don't promise you "pie in the sky," but we do give you a

50 to 100 Lirot REDUCTION

ON ANY MAJOR APPLIANCE, LOCAL OR IMPORTED.
 IN ADDITION WE GIVE YOU REDUCTIONS ON ALL PURCHASES, LARGE OR SMALL AT

Olim Trading Company

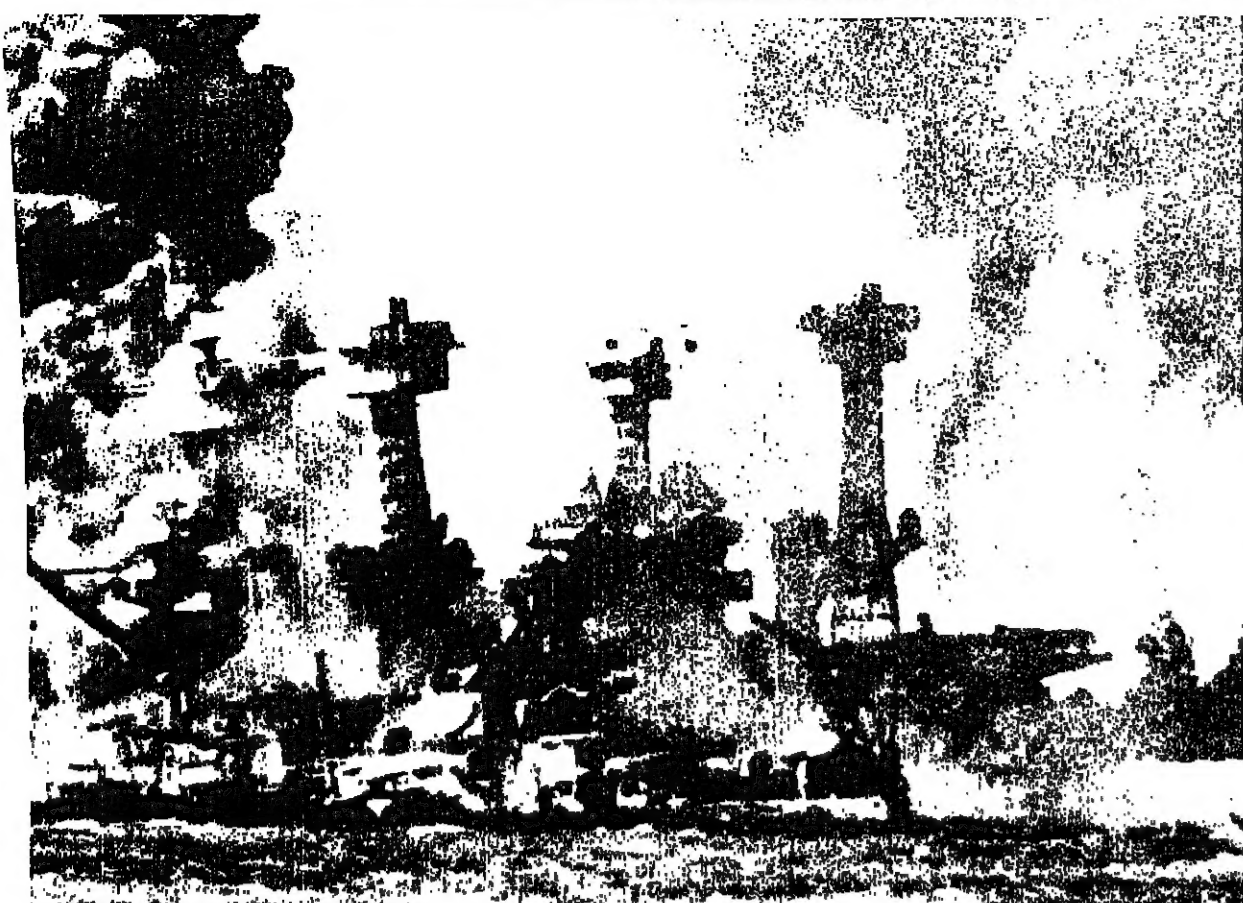
El Al Building, 38 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, 6th floor, suite 626-631, Tel. 59576
 Open daily: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. nonstop.
 Thursday: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. nonstop

MARY

INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED ELECTROLOGIST.
 Special institute with latest equipment for permanent removal of unwanted hair.
 5 Rehov Shaula, Tel Aviv
 Free consultation and advice

JARDENIA

Graduate electrologist
 Special ELECTROLYSIS
 Hair removal institute. Established 1947
 28 Rehov Bar Kochba
 (near Yifhar Discount), Tel. 24492
FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE



The crippled American fleet at Pearl Harbour, victim of a surprise attack from the air.

WARS OF SURPRISE

Martin van Creveld

British, American and Swedish statesmen had warned Moscow. Yet at 0300 hours on June 22, the Red Army was taken completely by surprise, and Stalin went into a state of collapse from which it took him three weeks to emerge. In one intercepted message, a Soviet unit told Moscow: "We are being fired upon. What shall we do?" An answer of monumental stupidity was not long in coming: "You must be mad!"

SIX MONTHS later came the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour of December 7, 1941. In this case, diplomatic relations had been worsening for months; the Japanese had set up a new "war" cabinet, in which the army, bent on imperialist expansion, was known to dominate; and the two countries were set on a collision course. Moreover, the Americans had cracked the Japanese diplomatic code by means of a deciphering machine known as MAGIC and snugly read the Japanese ambassador's mail before he read it himself.

By this means they had learnt that Japanese diplomatic representatives all over the eastern Pacific had been instructed to destroy their codes, presumably in preparation for war; that the Japanese army had intensified its espionage activities in various American bases, including Pearl Harbour, and were trying to obtain the exact location of the ships there; that something unusual was being planned by the Japanese navy, which had been intercepting complete radio el-

ecting complete radio el-... something exceptionally serious, presumably a declaration of war, was to take place upon the arrival of the next instalment of a 12 part message sent by Tokyo to its ambassador in Washington. Early on December 7, the 13th part was duly intercepted; at the same time a United States Air Force radar station at Hawaii actually detected the Japanese bombers on their way from the east, and the first warning to the unfortunate commander on the spot was that war had broken out was

the deafening crash of bombs all around him.

THESE EXAMPLES would seem to prove that not even the best intelligence service, enjoying (in the case of Pearl Harbour) a direct tap on the enemies' top secret communications and supplying excellent information, can give 100 per cent security against a surprise attack. One reason for this is that incoming bits of intelligence do not carry identity cards; at first sight, it is impossible to say which of them are true, half true, or false. Besides, straightforward espionage, it is the task of a good intelligence organization worth its salt to evaluate the evidence by checking its source, comparing it with other evidence, and putting it into the general picture. Even so, much will always remain ambiguous.

"THE ISRAELI Government decision to await the blow from the other side was the right decision," according to Brigadier William F.K. Thompson, British military commentator, who has been here covering the war for the "Daily Telegraph." Admittedly, waiting for the attack meant a longer war, with a heavier price to pay, but Israel did well not to strike first on October 6. "If only to prove that she can take blows behind her present boundaries."

Brig. Thompson knows the region well from the two years he spent supervising British military schools in the Middle East during and after World War II. He believes that stability in the region now can theoretically be assured in one of four ways: the elimination of Israel; genuine Arab-Israeli peace; supervision by the U.N. or other international force; or dependence on defensible frontiers.

It is because he regards the last alternative as the only viable one, that Brig. Thompson considers that Resolution 242 makes no military sense. "The Resolution tells Israel to evacuate, totally or partially, territories gained in the 1967 war," he says. "On the other hand, it promises defensible boundaries for Israel. The 1978 war has proved that the defensible boundaries are approximately those

In the case of Pearl Harbour, the Americans did in fact possess information pointing to a possible Japanese attack on themselves; but at the same time, other bits of intelligence pointed to a Japanese advance southward into the British and Dutch possessions of South-east Asia, while still others indicated a move northward against the Soviet Union. Only after the bombs had sent three U.S. battleships to the bottom was it possible to separate the "hard" evidence from the so-called "background noise," and to decide for certain which of the three interpretations of the evidence was correct. By then, of course, it was too late.

WITH INCOMING items of information often impossible to verify and evaluate, intelligence officers naturally tend to believe those which suit their particular views and hopes. In the spring of 1941, Stalin clearly did not want a war against Nazi Germany. Hence, acting as his own intelligence-processing bureau, he disregarded those bits of evidence that clearly indicated a German attack, and believed those which presented German troop concentrations as simple precautionary measures, as camouflage for an intended invasion of Britain (this was an elaborate and highly successful double bluff deliberately put up by the Germans), or as a prelude to a German ultimatum, which would have given him the choice of either making concessions or taking pre-emptive action. The one thing he did not expect was an all-out invasion launched without warning. Thus it was wishful thinking which led him to believe one set of indications instead of another, caused his blindness.

Another factor which often inhibits the full utilization of information received is the problem of internal security. In the case of Pearl Harbour, the Americans were reading Japanese diplomatic correspondence, but could not pass the results to too many people for fear that a leak would warn and that the Japanese, warned of the breaking of their code, would change it. Security therefore imposed strict limits on the diffusion of information received from the MAGIC machines, and the commander of the Pearl Harbour base was not among the initiated.

Looking back, this turns out to have been a disastrous blunder. But at the time, Pearl Harbour was only one of half a dozen

posts which, on the face of it, had an equal right to the information. It was internal security that made it impossible to make full use of intelligence actually received.

Finally, we must remember that no intelligence warning, from however unimpeachable a source, can be positively identified as correct until after the event it heralds has taken place. Suppose Hitler, or General Togo (or, for that matter, Anwar Sadat) had changed their minds at the last moment. That this was a very real possibility is proved by the fact that it had been explicitly provided for. A single code word ("Altona") could have halted the whole of the German invasion of Russia, while the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour was planned in such a way as to make it possible to cancel it by radio at any time before December 6.

In the final analysis, the only way to make absolutely sure whether a statesman intends to follow up his preparations and actually carry out this or that action is to ask him; and even this will not prevent him from changing his mind later on. Had the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbour been cancelled at the last moment, American intelligence would have found itself crying wolf; its warning would have been filed away with many previous false alarms and its credibility would have suffered.

If these examples can teach us anything, it surely is that no intelligence service, excellent as it may be, can furnish a government with a 100 per cent fool-proof warning against surprise attack. Since 1941, moreover, technological advances have, on the whole, favoured the aggressor (no better proof of that than the present war as compared with the previous one), so that the chances of achieving surprise are now greater than ever. Hence, our plans should be constructed in such a way as to allow for the fact that surprise is always possible.

The present war has shown that not even "the world's most formidable anti-tank ditch" is inviolable; but as long as our frontiers are sufficiently remote to allow us to trade sand for time, this does not greatly matter. This, if anything, is the meaning of the "secure borders" Israel is striving for.

Dr. Martin van Creveld, of the Hebrew University, is a specialist in the history of World War II.

Blows and boundaries

Sraya Shapiro

which Israel held on the eve of the war. Anything nearer the pre-Six Day War ones must put her into a situation in which she would be bound to attack first in order to survive."

Speaking of Israel's preparations for war, Brig. Thompson criticized the insufficient defenses in depth which, on the Syrian front, "almost led to disaster." "You must be certain," he said, "that your covering forces are sufficient."

Brig. Thompson called the crossing of the Canal and the elimination of the Egyptian air defenses "a stroke of genius." "The best way to destroy tanks is from the air," he said, "but the Egyptian missiles and guns made an Israeli air blow very costly. They had to neutralize the Egyptian missile sites first, especially the formidable SAM 6, for which no satisfactory defense has been found yet."

The move, Brig. Thompson reflected, was another example of how the Israelis put into practice

the recommendations of Sir Basil Liddell-Hart, the British military writer who had given them so many hints for victory in the past. It was Sir Basil's theory that "expanding torrent forces" must be penetrated into the enemy's rear and throw him off balance, leaving him guessing the purpose of the attacker's thrust. "It is a strategy easy to propound but difficult to put into practice. The Israelis did it."

Discussing the performance of the IDF in the present hostilities, Brig. Thompson described as "magnificent" all three services — the Air Force, the Armoured Corps and the Navy, "whose surprising emergence left them in control of the Arab seas."

If there was a military lesson to be learned from the recent operations, however, it was the importance of "that rather neglected service, the infantry, which had proved invaluable in defence."

"Though the Israelis have adapted themselves to the exigencies of war quickly," said Brig. Thompson, "they must realize how important infantry will be in the future."

BACK TO CIVILIAN TALK

A YOUNG soldier briefly in Jerusalem on his way from the fighting in the north to the fighting in the south had made the long trip from the Golan Heights in four hours. "I got wonderful lifts, everybody stopped," he told his mother. "Why can't people behave all the time like they do during a war?"

AS A MATTER of fact some don't really do much more than stock up on tins or charge double on blackout paper, but they are the minority and the volunteers willing to do anything at all are the majority.

Here, where the reams of words reach us that are poured forth in Israel year-in, year-out, it has been conspicuous that the people concerned with the conduct of the war are more concise and to the point. There is no time for all the phrase-mongering with which we must normally put up.

There have been 18 tough days. It is lucky for us that the Egyptians and the Russians were too hopeful of victory to demand a cease-fire when it could have put us at a terrible disadvantage. Even now new Soviet threats poison the ether.

AFTER that it comes almost as a shock to go back to the Knesset and hear the opening trumpet blasts of what has come to be called the "Wars of the Jews." There they come, one pompous banality after another. Lucky the speakers don't fight our wars. But they must help to construct our peace, and that is more difficult, will take as much thought and possibly more courage.

Mrs. Meir spoke in a low key. A cease-fire arranged by super-powers mainly in their own interest is dangerous. A world in which we have lost most of our former enthusiastic friends is dangerous. Enemies who possess most of the oil in the world are dangerous. Would you expect her to sound happy and cheerful? She reminded us that even after the Israeli army had already succeeded in establishing a bridgehead on the far side of the Canal, President Sadat still proclaimed that he would only agree to a cease-fire on condition that Israel withdraw forthwith to the lines of June 5, 1967, "under international supervision." A few days later he had accepted a U.N. cease-fire called by Russia to save his marbles for him; another day later he was desperately calling for Soviet and American troops to make sure that Israel would not break out of the cease-fire borders and overrun his army completely — but she did not know that yet.

She also said: As regards the second paragraph of the draft Resolution the Government decided to insert the word "representative" at the United Nations to include in his Address to the Security Council a message clarifying that our agreement to this paragraph is given in the sense in which it was defined by Israel when it decided in August 1970 to respond positively to the United States Government's initiative for a cease-fire, as stated in the United Nations on August 4, 1970, and by the Prime Minister in the Knesset on the same day. This was also made clear in the U.S. Government.

She said it in Hebrew, of course, but it was much the same. It says that we do not consider that Security Council Resolution 242 means we should withdraw to the old borders and hope for the best, but that new, secure borders should be agreed upon between us and our Arab neighbours.

If Mrs. Meir allowed herself to

Parliamentary Report

By Lea Ben Dor



Menachem Begin: timeless elegance. (Below, left) Meir Wilner: an enigma. (Below, right) Yacov Hazan: a new role for an old-style leftist.



become bogged down in UN euphemisms, the other speakers were no better. Likud leader Menachem Begin's speeches have an assured elegance but they are timeless. You can hardly tell whether it is this year's or last year's speech, or that of 1945. Disaster is always round the corner, even when the Israeli army has just "put the clock back," as a British expert has put it, and defeated electronic devices with sheer skill and courage. To listen to him, you would imagine the Egyptian army was in Holon, and not at the other end of Sinai, half of it effectively cut off from its supply bases and communications.

Or to hear Shmuel Tamir, now also of the Likud, that the Israeli army, by working out an incredibly daring plan had immobilized and rendered ineffective an invading force that at one time numbered 70,000 men and 1,200 tanks, with comparatively small losses. Like turning a beetle on its back and attacking its stomach. Once having rejoined Mr. Begin's party, he has adopted the Begin principle of involvement with the past rather than the present. Why had the army been so slow to respond to the opening moves of the war? The question will be asked again many times: but if a speaker fails to take note of the manner in which the army fought once it agreed reluctantly that it had a war on its hands, he will be suspected of having a political axe to grind.

THE POLITICAL axes were ground all over the place. Dr. Rikalt (Likud) also seeks to conjure up nameless horrors, but he is much less convincing than Begin. The most liberal interpretation of Resolution 242 is that what about our own? It speaks of "secure and recognized borders." Besides, Dr. Rikalt is a reasonable man. Put him on oath, and ask whether, under the given conditions, he would have rejected the cease-fire. Nobody thinks it is a sure guarantee of peace. But would he have refused to give it a try, with the American arms left quite possibly at stake? Would he? Will he write us a letter confirming that he would have rejected it? If he were Prime Minister, and not a member of the opposition, free as a bird to twitter, to talk without harming our security? You would not last a day with such talk in charge of a field kitchen, because the men want food, not party politics.

YACOV HAZAN (Alignment-Mapam) is an old-style leftist. Way back in the 'thirties, his party liked to say that they had only come to this country called "Zion" to further Socialism in Poland or Russia. Even then they were not sure that the Zionism was respectable in socialist circles. They are still unduly sensitive to what socialist circles think. It was all the stranger to hear Hazan say that the Soviet-sponsored cease-fire had snatched victory away from Israel, or to approve the fact that there had been no pre-emptive strike because the U.S. would not have accepted it. Victory has been successfully snatched away from the Egyptians and all they want at the moment is the certainty that the

cease-fire will hold. Was Mr. Hazan hoping to march on Cairo? And if he approves of the fact that there was no pre-emptive strike — probably quite useless in any case once the Egyptians were ready to move under a mis- sile umbrella — surely he should have favoured it on a more hopeful principle than that of American approval or disapproval?

MR. MENACHEM BEGIN told Mr. Aharon Yadin, Secretary-General of the Labour Party, not to speak in the name of the army, only in the name of the party that runs the government. Fair enough. We survive today because the army was prevented from becoming a party-sponsored organization by the remarkable presence of David Ben-Gurion, who was willing to break even the hallowed Palmach in order to have a national army. For that alone he would enter into history. After noting that Dr. Kissinger said that the U.S. had three times asked what the situation was in the week preceding the war, Begin says: "Let's leave American intelligence. Their business is to see to American security. Israel intelligence told the U.S. that there was no possibility of war breaking out a week before hostilities began. They know the enemy is massing forces... but they say there will be no war." You could say that the intelligence was wrong. I don't agree. It is the government's responsibility... What does a responsible government do when it receives such facts and views from its intelligence? It should review the review. If all statesmen blindly accepted intelligence estimates there would be disasters galore.

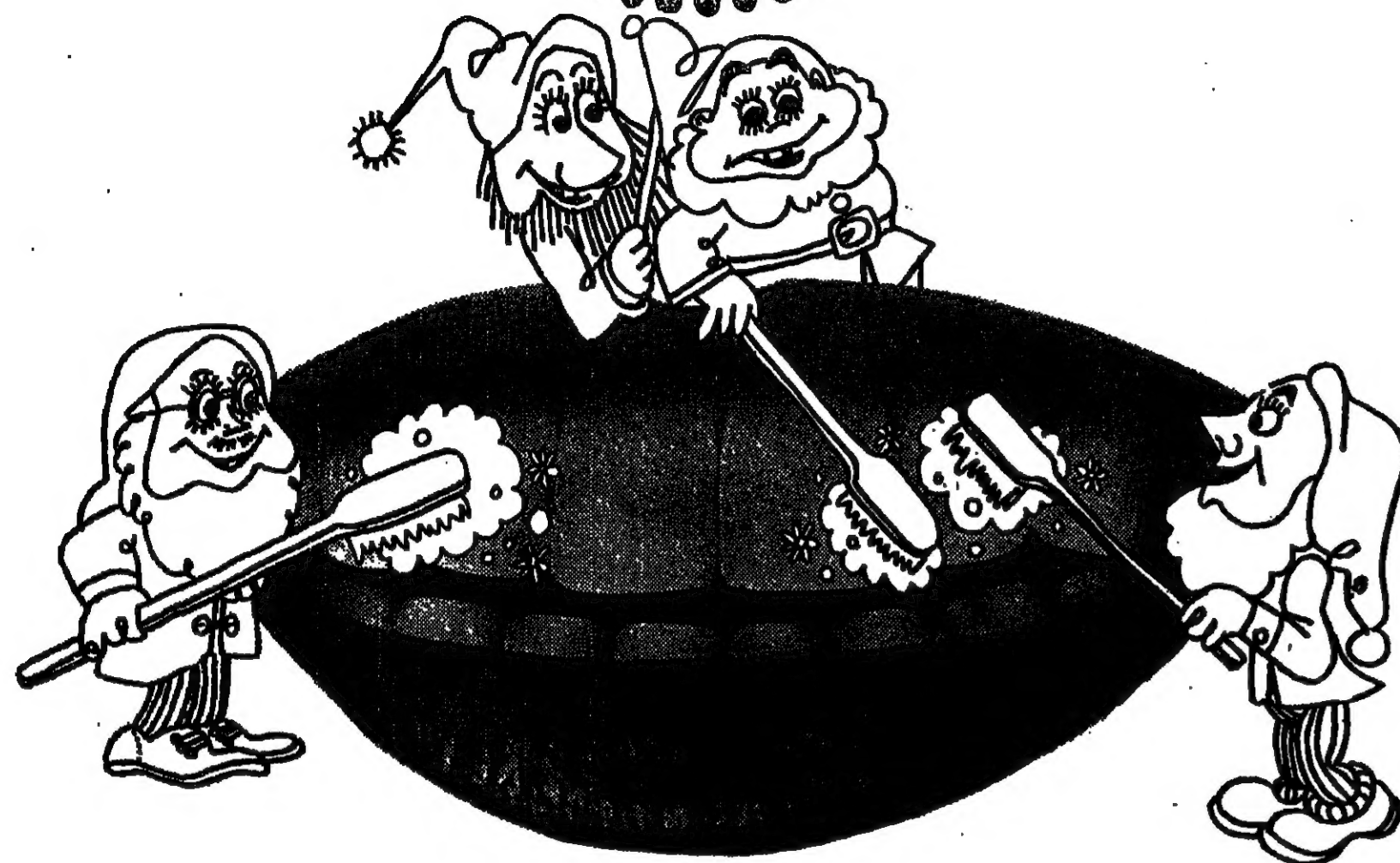
In fact, the army is the nation's, but the intelligence is the government's, even if it is just as much a professional body. Mr. Begin, with his habitual pessimism, might have been more likely to suspect Sadat's intentions. The real question is whether his government would have been likely to have produced so efficient a response when it came.

MEIR WILNER (Rakah) is an enigma. An orthodox Russian-orientated Communist in a party that draws most of its support from anti-Israel Arab nationalists, he leads a lonely existence. He was stabbed on the street in Tel Aviv for supporting Russia when she broke relations with Israel in 1967. This time he was punched in the nose for telling the Likud that its policies were responsible for the losses Israel had suffered in this war — obviously a provocative statement, the more so as the Likud is not in the government. How much can one love and trust the Russians after the violent coercion of Hungary and Czechoslovakia? Will Mr. Wilner write us a letter affirming that he stands for the sovereignty and Zionist character of the State of Israel? But of course he should not have been assaulted, which proves nothing except that he succeeded in getting the Likud angry.

WE CAN take comfort in the thought that at the U.N. it is the Russian who reminds the Chinese representative that if he vetoes the cease-fire to express his hostility to Russia, then we might put up a statue to him in Tel Aviv.

New!

CRYSTAL



THE ACTIVE TOOTHPASTE



We didn't hurry... we did research, we checked, we compared... and we are now proud to present to you CRYSTAL, the really modern tooth paste. CRYSTAL starts acting the instant it comes in contact with the teeth, actively prevents the development of the bacteria around the teeth, and protects the tooth enamel. CRYSTAL is the transparent paste that dissolves easily leaving no grit, produces a refreshing foam, and sweetens the breath. Available in two flavours: red - fruit; green - mint. And a free gift! A soft toothbrush with every tube (recommended by dentists).

YITZHAR - BEST BY FAR

ARABS VOLUNTEER FOR EMERGENCY

One of the most striking features of the war on the home front during these past three weeks has been the firm identification of the minority communities, some 400,000 strong, with Israel's cause. A two-day tour of Arab centres of settlement in Galilee, on Mt. Carmel and in the "Little Triangle" last week, gave GIDEON WEIGERT an interesting sampling of this.

IN NAZARETH, beyond the tall green road sign indicating the Halfa-Nazareth-Afula cross-roads, a poster in Hebrew reads: "Soldiers! The women of Nazareth and Upper Nazareth welcome you to their free buffet!" On the opposite side of the road, a row of folding tables, put up in the shade of the "Nazareth Hotel," are laden with cold drinks, fruit, sandwiches and cigarettes. Miss Fuma Tawall, an employee of the local post office, relates how Arab and Jewish women in the capital of Galilee organized the first-ever operation of this kind.

"Our buffet is open 12 hours a day and each woman volunteers for a 4-hour shift. There are about 12 of us Arab women here and the bulk of the food, drinks and cigarettes are donations from local merchants and Arab families. The rest is provided by the Nazareth Municipality. In addition to the buffet, we provide the soldiers who stop for a snack and a rest with a free telephone message service to their families at home."

Her shift partner is Mrs. Georgette Amuri, a Nazareth housewife, who says that between 350 and 400 soldiers stop at the buffet every day. When they realize that Arab women are serving them, they often remark, "All honour to the women of Nazareth."

Mrs. Amuri is very sad about this new war.

"As a woman and a mother I feel with every woman and mother, Arab or Jewish, who has lost her son. What we are doing here is the least one can expect us to do to help our country, Israel, through these critical days and ease the suffering of its soldiers..."

At the town hall, Nadim Batish, secretary of the emergency committee, tells me that a special delegation headed by Deputy Mayor Musa K'tell has just started visiting 200 well-to-do citizens to urge them to subscribe to the voluntary war loan.

"Within the first three hours, they collected over IL20,000," says Mr. Batish.

At the local branch of the Discount Bank, the manager, Jamal Sa'id, reports that his 13 employees have contributed IL15,000 to the loan. Bank activities are normal, both on the deposit and the withdrawal side. Waiting for Mr. Sa'id's attention is a local building technician, Mr. Youssef Daniel, who wants to make a contribution of IL1,500 to the loan.

"You see," he tells me, "for us Israel is our State, we don't want any other. I pity the youth from both sides. We must do everything we can to help and perhaps our contributions will bring peace sooner."

ANOTHER DONOR is Mr. B'shara Sa'id, a tyre repair man from near-by Karia village. He has come to pay a first instalment of IL600, but promises to be back soon with a second payment.

"You know," he says, "we independent craftsmen are not capitalists and have no reserves. I bought war loans in 1967; today I feel it my duty to contribute again. I enjoy my rights in Israel, so I must also fulfil my obligations."

At the volunteer registration centre, some 50 qualified workers and craftsmen have already registered, according to Sa'id Khalil, director of the local labour exchange.

Riad Sakhatni, a concrete block-maker, is next in the line.

"My boss in Natanya has been called up," he says.

"I am ready to do any job, go to work in the fields of a kibbutz, anything. *Hi Hemda N'fah*, I don't need the money, I'll give my pay to the war effort."

Behind him is an electric welder, Jamil Ibbels, who used to work in the settlements on the Golan Heights.

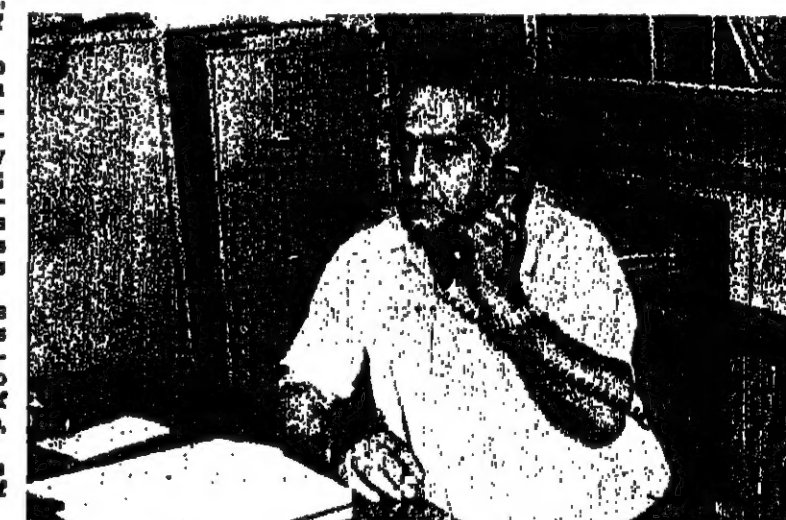
"I felt I just couldn't stay behind. Israel needs support, so just let us give her this."

Doesn't he feel a contradiction between this step and being an Arab?

"A contradiction?" he replies with surprise. "No, why? Israeli soldiers defend me as well. The Syrian rocket which hit Yafiah village and caused destruction last week didn't distinguish between Arabs and Jews, did it?"



Georgette Amuri serving at the free buffet. (Below) Sa'id Khalil, director of the volunteer centre.



(Below, left) Amunah Nasser e-Din. (Below, right) Hassan Ubeld.



collect another TL1,500 for the war loan."

MY LAST STOP is Tayiba, the biggest of the Moslem villages in the southern part of the "Little Triangle." After three days of absenteeism, concentrated efforts by the local Histadrut branch yielded results: the first of Tayiba's 2,000-strong labour force, the village women, returned to work. Lutfi J'barah, the Histadrut secretary, says that 300 women and girls returned to the agricultural sector and 150 to industry.

"A number of Israeli factories, such as Dubek, could only resume production thanks to our girls returning to their jobs," Lutfi tells me.

Hassan Kamel Ubeld, secretary of the local emergency committee, relates how that body is watching shopkeepers, looking after the enforcement of the blackout and doing everything it can to get life back to normal as quickly as possible.

"Scores of Tayiba's fleet of tenders and trucks have been mobilized for the war effort, some with, others without their owner-drivers," says Hassan.

At the labour exchange I meet Sharif e-Tibi, a self-employed electrician, who has come to register for voluntary work.

"If we don't volunteer to help, who will? Who will replace our soldiers at the front?" he asks me.

He is ready to do any job, even if he earns less than in his own field. Speaking with emotion, Sharif reminds me:

"After all, don't forget that in 1967, Tayiba itself was hit in the Arab attack against Israel. Any attack against Israel is an attack against every single Israeli Arab. Bombs and rockets don't make any distinction. Our duty is to give our State everything it requires to defend its citizens, Jews and Arabs alike."

DURING THE early part of the Six Day War, the Arabs made grandiloquent claims, while the Israelis kept their reports muted and modest. The result was that the Arabs emerged from the War with a reputation for being vainglorious boasters, while the poker-faced Israelis were considered to play their cards close to their chests, but always honestly.

As a consequence of this background, Arab statements on October 6 and 7 that they had caught the Israelis with their pants down, and had crossed the Canal with ease, blasting the Bar-Lev Line and establishing several bridgeheads, were taken with several grains of salt, while Israeli claims to the contrary were respected as if issued from Mount Sinai. Then came the press conference of Aluf Aharon Yariv, during which he admitted, among other setbacks, that a bulletin issued that morning by the Military Spokesman was incorrect. Israel's reputation for honesty dwindled.

"I think there was a great deal of confusion at the beginning," says Al McLure, head of the Israel bureau of the Associated Press, one of the wire services responsible for much of the news reaching the world. "Later on, things were fine, except that even then they wouldn't let us get as close to the battlefronts as we wanted."

"As foreign correspondents and newsmen, we felt we should be able to get at the truth for ourselves, especially as the Arabs were making great claims, and their news was coming from reliable journalists. I have been 11 years in Israel, and have great respect for the military spokesmen; I have never known them to be deliberately. Naturally, they don't always tell us everything — it's our job to find out."

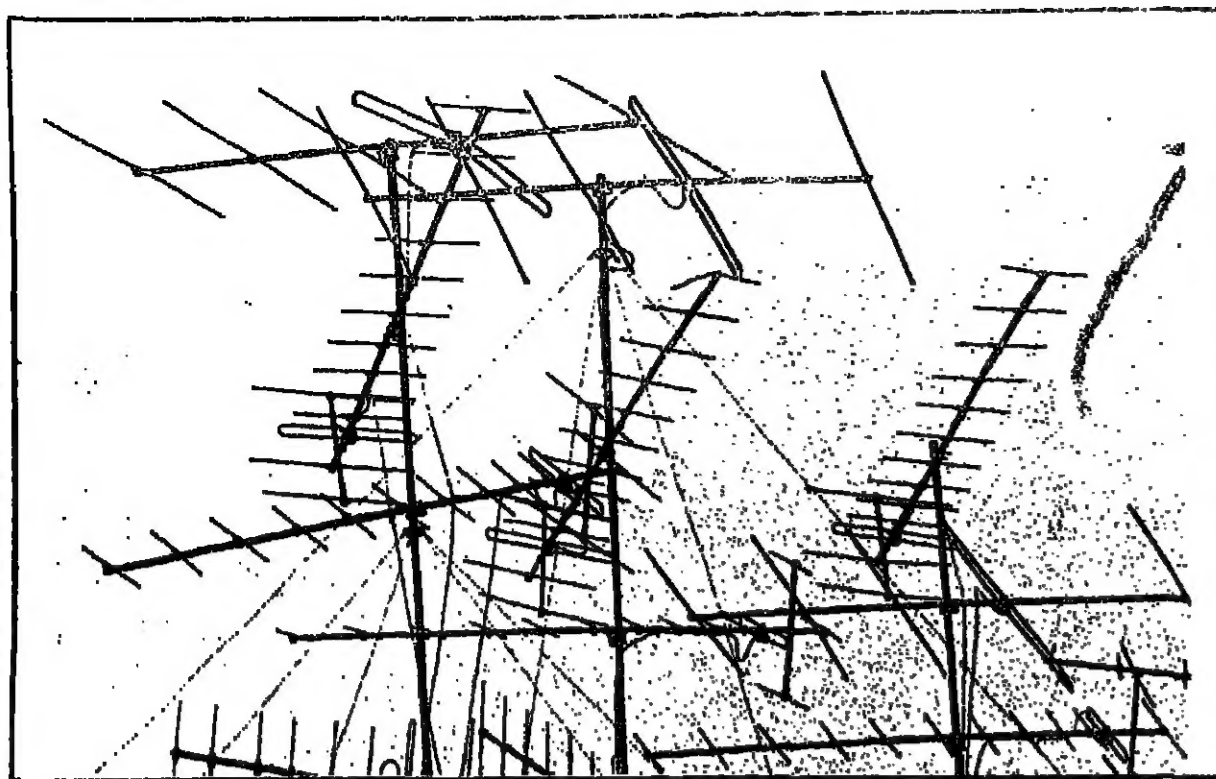
"But here we had conflicting statements by Dayan, Elazar and Yariv themselves, not just the spokesman. Naturally this kind of thing shook our belief in Israel's credibility. This distrust was in turn reflected in the media around the world."

I put to McLure one excuse proffered on behalf of the Israelis — that Golda Meir, Dayan and Elazar were trying to talk Hussein out of going into the war during those critical first three days.

"It's possible. Maybe when Elazar said that Israel had knocked out nine of the 11 bridges, he deliberately forgot to tell us that they could be re-established in four hours, in case Hussein didn't know this. It makes some sense to suggest that the fantastic optimism of Elazar and Dayan was intended for Arab consumption, so as to prevent the opening of a third front. But if this is the true explanation, it means that they were using the press as patsies, and naturally we don't like the idea. What's more, it means that we can't trust any statements after that."

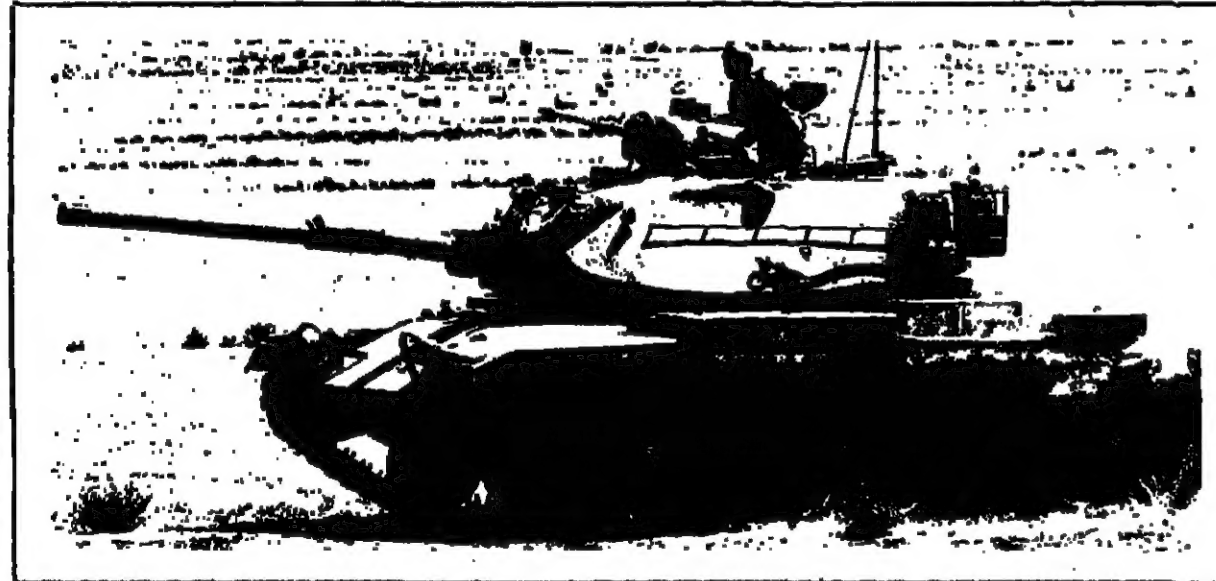
IN PRE-WAR DAYS, the resident foreign correspondents accredited to the Army worked out a system whereby a "pool" reporter would be sent to cover a story for the group. From the moment the war started, this arrangement was virtually discarded, perhaps because the military spokesmen were overwhelmed by the invasion of foreign correspondents. McLure was sent to Syria for the pool, Terry Smith of the "New York Times" and Jay Bushinsky, of Washington Broadcasting, to the south, but this was all. Nobody was given the access they needed.

"We were taken on press tours that ended ten miles behind the front; then we were given a briefing and sent back with nothing. Everybody was screaming that they might as well have stayed in Tel Aviv. Meanwhile, the Egyptians were giving journalists an easier time. Of course, I'm used to the Israeli passion for secrecy, but I think the Hagana syndrome. But some



THE MEDIA AND THE MESSAGE

A world enormously eager for news of the Yom Kippur War received its reports via a press corps that quickly swelled to 800. They did not have a particularly easy time with the Israeli Military Spokesmen, for reasons that often, but not always, had to do with the War. REX DALNY discusses with some members of the foreign press corps the way in which they received the message.



people couldn't understand it, especially when Egyptian claims which we were pooh-poohing proved to be absolutely correct. McLure concedes that A.P. did get two people to the Golan Heights on the first day and that they were able to provide accurate front-line information, but the Suez front was poorly covered by the entire press on the Israeli side — because of Israeli obduracy — until the day before the cease-fire. Then he got a call from his man on the southern front via an Army field telephone: "This is Hugh Mulligan, the A.P. correspondent in Egypt" taken across the Canal.

The censor, according to McLure, was fairly good, according to his limited lights. A lot of people called up to work in the censor's office were young and immature. They'd interrupt outgoing telexes and phone calls with stupid objections. But, on the whole, they tried to play ball. I couldn't really object."

One of the problems that nearly overwhelmed the military spokesman was the influx of what McLure calls "rent-a-reporters." Anybody who could raise any sort of press

One of the leading television networks providing coverage during the war was America's N.B.C. Its resident staff was augmented to reach seven cameramen and five correspondents by the time the war ended. One N.B.C. cameraman, Rafi Kornfeld, was seriously wounded on the Golan Heights.

"He's much better — he's preparing his expense account," commented Cy Perlman, one of the team rushed to Israel. Perlman spent two and a half years here some years ago, and was no stranger to the Hagana syndrome of which McLure complained.

"The military spokesman made it very, very difficult for us to do our job properly," he says. "One of the difficulties was that we weren't allowed to travel without an escort officer, and there weren't nearly enough men available. The result was we never really got to Sinai till near the end, only to the Golan."

N.B.C. sent its stories twice daily from the Herzliya studio by satellite, at a cost for the satellite alone of \$2,500 for the first ten minutes, \$100 a minute thereafter. At this price, Perlman contends, he should have been allowed to go in search of really hot stories. As it was, for front-line stories of the Suez campaign, they were forced to use a lot of material taken from Israel TV. This had two great disadvantages: it was black and white, not colour, and it was not the N.B.C.'s own product.

EDITORS at the other end of the spate of good news from Arab capitals, and the restricted but completely contradictory reports from Israel, must have had a hard time trying to find out what was happening. The B.B.C., for example, simply took refuge in saying, "Philip Short, our man in Damascus, reports..." then "Michael Elkins, our man in Jerusalem, on the other hand, says Israel claims..."

It seemed to me that Michael Elkins and Asher Wallfish, both good Israelis, went to great pains to present their stories objectively, putting in "Israel claims that its forces..." and "Israel says that its units..." in every sentence. The British reporters in the Arab capitals, however, began by saying, "The Syrian (or Cairo) spokesman says, 'We are marching on Israel, and we have destroyed 100 tanks, and we...'". Thus a listener got an impression of far less detachment, far greater identification.

Philip Short pulled off some smart coups all on his own. At one stage he retook Kuneitra for the Syrians, an achievement which must have astonished the Syrian forces fighting for their lives 20 kms. from a town firmly in Israeli hands. Eventually he worked out that Syrian claims that they were advancing into Israel were correct because in Damascus he had started to hear the noise of artillery. Anybody might have thought this indicated that Israeli forces were approaching the capital, rather than that they were retreating back to the Golan.

AN AMERICAN ZIONIST who came rushing to Israel during the war told me what it was like to be on the receiving end of the excellent and convincing news from the Arab side, as compared with the confused, contradictory and message reports from Israel.

"At first we thought that the Arab claims were as preposterous as they had been in the Six Day War. But by the third or fourth day, it had become clear to us that the Arabs, with Russian help, were on top. Everybody started to sell everything they could — one girl sold her engagement ring — so as to give and give for Israel."

Since the funds are so important for our survival, perhaps it was a good idea to handle the news the way we did.



An end to the fighting?

THIS WEEK seemed to mark the metamorphosis of the End of the Beginning into the Beginning of the End. But even as this is being written this afternoon's oral history is still un-broadcast. What the high point will be when this is read — or, for that matter, an hour or so after — is as unpredictable as the entire war has been.

One high point was, of course, 6:52 p.m. Monday evening. We could suspect it might not be memorable for its race-track exactitude, but how could we know? I decided to document the air waves, in case the timing turned out to be decisive. Here is the build-up to the non-climax:

At 6:30, on the First Programme, a duet from "The Magic Flute." Working westward — since on my dial the First Programme is to the right, or east, of Suez — the Second Programme had an Oriental song, whose key word at that moment was *habibi*.

Passing through the thicket of Arabic, Swedish, Slavic, and possibly Urdu, one comes to Cairo Radio's English sub-category of the Hebrew Programme. Here, both the news and commentary were in a never-never land between war and cease-fire. A historical survey took us back to Jarring and petitions of Israeli doves of two and three years ago. There were quotations from "Newsweek" magazine of, I believe, October 15, critical of the Israeli position; and a reference to a French commentator's suspicion of Israel's "claim" to being within 40 km. of Damascus.

It was all very out of date; and the clock ticked on. At 6:52 Cairo was playing "Be-ness mucho." I moved back east of Suez to the First Programme, and the news in French. A report of the cease-fire agreement, but no instant communique on what was happening. The broadcast came to an end, and to fill in till 7 o'clock, our local French announcer came up with Gallic levity to play Naomi Shemer's sparklingly optimistic "Tomorrow" ("...and if not tomorrow, then the day after.")

At 7:00 the news in Hebrew on all three channels had no report from the front as to whether shooting had stopped. At 7:11, word from Michael Karpin on the Canal that firing was still going on: the first first-hand report, and 19 minutes after the deadline.

At 7:13, a slight technical upset interfered with Haim Herzog's analysis, and the beginning was repeated. (After hearing General Herzog's radio broadcast every evening, I too, with the rest of the nation, switch to his TV appearance on Mahat, where he appears in harness with Professor

RADIO/Helga Dudman.

What we'd been told

Shamir. The latter is, I gather, considered too photogenic for radio, and Haim Herzog on the radio is sort of a rehearsal for TV.)

At precisely 7:25, 32 minutes after the specified time, Michael Karpin reported quiet on the Sinai front. That was Monday night. History and radio moved on, having provided a bit more raw material for speculation — but it has rarely been rarer.

EARLIER IN THE week, the bulk of the broadcasts had been of two sorts: messages to and from soldiers, and the excellent reports from the front line.

The messages turned radio into a sort of giant party-line, with everybody listening in on births, a moshav wife asking Yitzhak for advice on how to feed the live-stock, and parents beseeching sons to "Write, write, write!" One of the notices to soldiers, by the way, was a good example of how the unwary might get a misconception about this war. "There is now free shuttle transportation along the coastal road," the announcer said, "from Ashkelon up to the Country Club."

AS THE WAR went into its third week, and before the cease-fire agreement shifted expectations, some of the best front-line reports were strong on reflection and analysis.

Shlomo Aronson, on duty with the Air Force, besides bringing us a fine package of sound effects from the base, dwelt on the nature of fear and pride — his own — when he accompanies a flight on a mission. Yirmishu Yovel compared the mood of the second week with that of the first — and of the Six Day War, using bits of previous interviews, as having already gained the status of history, which they have.

Micha Shagrir's reports, too, have permanence as well as immediacy; and I am thankful to Yaron London for his description of a tank battle on the west bank of the Canal, which cleared up for me some questions that television had raised — for on the screen, we see a tank or two in the distance, but absolutely nothing like the serrated ranks of monstrous armour with which we wrongly associate current tank warfare.

"The reporter has a choice of two possibilities," he said. "Either to stay at the command post and follow developments via wire, or to go to the front and see the less communication; or else to

TELEVISION/Philip Gillon

Screening the war

DESPITE the great war reporting by the television crews, somebody whose opinion I respect pointed out that the films we have seen have all been of a rather like "Beau Geste," "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," and films of a World War I of pre "All Quiet on the Western Front" vintage. It is certainly true that we have not seen the Yom Kippur War depicted in the style of "M.A.S.H.," "Catch-22" and the American TV coverage of the ferocious Vietnam War.

This selection of material to emphasize those aspects of the war least calculated to inspire horror and revulsion was probably due in part to censorship and self-censorship — Israel has never shown the faces of wounded men on battlefields out of respect for the feelings of relatives and considerations of morale — and in part to the nature of the war. It was fought essentially, at any rate until the final few days, by planes, tanks and artillery in desert or thinly populated areas. Taking pictures of this type of fighting, fortunately, does not involve showing massive attacks on civilian targets, or the brutal killing and destruction that occurs in house-to-house combat.

Since one tank on the move is much like another, and the plane we see zooming across the sky tonight looks exactly like the one we saw last night, most of the best films were those of conversations with soldiers. There were some astonishing shots of battle — the ascent of Mount Hermon by infantry, the bringing down of a Mig by ground troops, a dogfight, some sea pictures — but films we will remember best were of the faces of Israeli soldiers, in moments of inaction.

Does this mean that Israelis cherish an old-fashioned reverence for the drama, excitement and colour of war, as compared to the contemporary pacifism of Western intellectuals? Nothing, I think, could be further from the truth. Israelis abhor war with a passion greater than that of the most ardent anti-Vietnam youth. It was noteworthy that the questions asked of generals were always "When is it going to end?" and "When do we go home?" not "When do we take Cairo?" or "Why haven't we got to Damascus?"

In fact, I suspect that one of the reasons the Israel Defence Forces function so well in action is that the men are so furious about the interruption of their normal pursuits, and so determined to get back to it all and games, that they don't wage war according to the sedate rules laid down at Sandhurst. After all, 18 days, although they seemed endless, would not constitute a very long war by the standards of any other army.

IT IS NOT OFTEN that I want to hear what parliamentarians, belonging to parties other than that which I happen to support, have to say — normally I believe in keeping my mind resolutely closed against contamination by outside influences. But it did seem to me that the Opposition parties were unfairly kept off the air on Tuesday night. We really wanted to hear what Rinalt, Begin, Tamir, Avneri, Winner and the rest had to say about the cease-fire. Had the hawks had their talons clipped, did the doves developed ferocious beaks, did the Communists resent the villainy practised by the Soviets?

After the Premier's statement, we were given only a few excerpts, which seemed to confirm

IN BETWEEN the news we have been fed so many goodies that we will never, never, never consent to go back to the old type of programming. Films like "Annie Get Your Gun," "Wonder Boy," "Gigi," that Laurence Harvey thriller the other night, all kinds of first-rate selections which proved to be for all one of two things: either the stuff in there in the basement of TV House or that local film distributors can be persuaded to lend some of their treasure. There must be some lesson in this, one way or another.

Similarly, Ram Eylon's entertainment programmes after the news have been a pleasure. Admittedly, there have been so many foreign entertainers around that he could pick his talent from among the world's best — it all blurs in the memory, so I don't quite know when I heard Keith Michell half-singing, half-reciting that song-poem about September, but it was really something to remember. The quality of the locals, however, matched that of the imports. There is no reason why this kind of thing cannot be provided in peacetime.

If the sordid question of budgeting is raised, our Government should remember how much these programmes contributed to civilian morale in wartime and should draw the necessary inference. The demands of the situation and the quality of Israeli wares cut down on my viewing of Jordan. Nevertheless, I did keep an eye on the enemy: as long as he showed us "Peyton Place," etc., I knew there would be no third front. When he started to play those bagpipes, and to show pictures of Arabs of bygone days, waving scimitars, I got worried. Fortunately, commonsense and imported movies carried the day over, which seemed to confirm

THE ART OF SETTLEMENT

IMMIGRATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE. Agricultural Settlement of New Immigrants in Israel, by Dov Weintraub and Associates. Manchester University Press and Israel Universities Press. 278 pp. \$3.

CAVE DWELLERS AND CITRUS GROWERS: A Jewish Community in Libya and Israel by Harvey E. Goldberg. Cambridge University Press. 208 pp. \$4.

THE ROLE OF GROUP ACTION IN THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF RURAL AREAS. Edited by Joseph Klatzmann, Benjamin Y. Ilin and Yair Levi. N.Y., Praeger. 621 pp. \$26.

Michael Kahan

IN THE preface to Book Two of his seven-volume "History of the Cooperative Movement in Israel," Harry Viteles summarizes the moral basis of this movement as an extension of the long-established Jewish tendency to communalism, but intended in Israel (pre- and post-State) to meet a revolutionary change in the occupational stratification of the Jews: a primary basic principle of co-operation is voluntary association... what is generally called a popular (folk) movement.

Three of Viteles' seven volumes are devoted to the kibbutz and moshav, the most manifest of the cooperative movements. Although never embracing more than a small fraction of the Jewish population of Israel (currently about 12 per cent), these rural cooperatives have always attracted attention far disproportionate to their size. Long the darling of the Left and New Left, these socialist enterprises have even held a strange fascination for more moderate thinkers and are, in fact, strongly supported by elements of the bourgeoisie, particularly in the Diaspora.

In recent years, however, and particularly since the Six Day War, Israel's rural cooperatives have come under increasing attack from the Left, both here and abroad: elements of creeping corporatism have been noted in the kibbutz movements; students of Israeli society have remarked on the ethnic segregation of moshavim; and Women's Liberation advocates have found that sexual equality in rural co-operatives has remained an ideal never realized in practice.

What bothers the Left is perhaps what has always drawn more moderate elements to cherish the rural co-operative. Most notably, these co-operatives play a leading role in the economic expansion of this young country; and they have continued to do so, while performing an important part in immigrant absorption and in the settlement of Jews from other Middle Eastern countries.

dividually, excellent studies of one aspect or another of these key functions; taken together, they provide a sound basis for assessing the achievements of the rural cooperative as a unique aspect of Israeli life.

THE KIBBUTZ and moshav were molded into the very fabric of the Yishuv. If, indeed, they were not the very root and warp of that fabric, we need only reflect on the disproportionate presence of rural representatives in the higher councils of the State to see their continuing influence. Because of their strategic locations and their group identities, rural settlements produced and still produce, the soldier-farmer whose dedication to and identification with state-building mark the requisites for political power in Israel. Dov Weintraub, in the introduction to "Immigration and Social Change," thus summarizes the impetus for the large-scale establishment of moshavim in the post-1948 period:

"The enormous pressure under which the new State laboured in matters of security, development and immigrant absorption... was felt very acutely in rural settlement: the extended and hostile borders had to be settled fast; thinly inhabited areas waited to be filled, so that the new State's claim to them should not be disputed... food and other staples had to be provided for the increasing population, and to replace the lost production of the former Arab sector..."

Under these pressures, the responsible planners often had to improvise, without the leisure to test all ideas thoroughly. As a result, things often went awry, and expectations had to be lowered in the face of experience. In particular, the new moshavim lost more than one third of their settlers in the first 10 years after 1948, and very few were able to achieve the economic and social goals outlined in the central plans. Within these broad experiences, individual moshavim differed greatly from each other, and it was these individual differences that initially drew Weintraub and his associates to their study.

The results of the study, conducted between 1969 and 1972, isolated the cultural background of settlers as the prime factor in the differential achievements of moshavim: simply, settlements tended to be homogeneously constructed from immigrants with similar backgrounds, and thus segregated from each other. Info, for example, Central European, Yemenite, and Moroccan enclaves. It became obvious to these researchers through an analysis of several complex variables that the European settlements were manifestly more successful, and the Yemenite settlements relatively more successful than were those constituted from Jews from other Middle Eastern countries.

THERE ARE two branches to the discussion that follows from this conclusion — one of which traces the reasons for this differential success, while the other considers the effects of differences in success. As for the causes, it may be difficult to demonstrate directly that the authorities were more concerned with certain groups to the detriment of others — and perhaps this is why Weintraub and Associates preferred to suggest this possibility indirectly — but such manifestly political reasons obvious remain for future enquiry. That is, all the new rural settlements were, initially, equally unequipped for their new economic and social life but some were structurally more primed for easy adaptation than were others, and the State authorities seem to have been particularly insensitive to these distinctions.

In general, those from European backgrounds regarded their new beginning as something of a lowering of their former status, and appear to have been highly motivated toward achievement and economic improvement, even if this required some risk-taking in the short run. Those with Oriental backgrounds, on the other hand, were rather inclined to view their new situation as, in itself, a measure of upward mobility, and were therefore more likely to guard themselves conservatively against any backward slip.

THIS FINDING has an important bearing on the sociological study of stratification, and is therefore an important contribution to the underdeveloped linkage between theories of modernization and social differentiation. While a deeper consideration of this contribution is of interest largely to the specialist, the finding does have immediate application to the improvement of policy making in the realm of political realities.

The authors underline this emphasis in their conclusion, although rather too mildly, by taking planners to task for their monolithic approach to the problems of new moshavim. In particular, the emphasis on rapid economic expansion in the rural sector overlooked the internal needs of many Oriental moshavim, whose attitudes toward achievement and "progress" differed from the dominant Western orientation of the State:

"Our data, though, suggest that one might well be particularly wary of the risks of failure involved in the 'great leap forward' vision when the stability of the institutional structure and the security of the modernized unit are not established" (emphasis in the original).

Planners, as the authors go on to point out, were prone to assume the cultural homogeneity around Western values that was supposed to be the result of the settlement program. The causes of differential success of moshavim are, then, plainly outlined. What of the effects? Here, the findings are equally revealing of the existence of divergent cultures. In particular, the intended patterns of internal democracy and group decision-making outlined by Viteles were often bypassed in the consolidation of economic goals; and, again it was often the Oriental settlements that did not adapt to the plans.

IN "CAVE DWELLERS and Citrus Growers," Harvey E. Goldberg focuses on a single moshav (of Libyan Jews) and presents in fine detail a pattern revealed more broadly in Weintraub and Associates' larger work. Goldberg's vehicle was a close reconstruction of the former life of these moshavim in their place of origin, and the attempt to reconstruct their life in Israel. In brief, Goldberg was led to the conclusion that any new elements in the life of the community he studied were to be found in the economic sphere, and that political and social relationships were almost wholly transferred from the previous life in Libya:

"The traditional socio-political arrangements, featuring a single strong leader supported by a lesser elite group, proved to be adaptable to the social environment of the rural settlement program in Israel."

As we may expect from a good traditional anthropologist, Goldberg very gingerly avoids any value judgements. Weintraub and Associates are less cautious in this regard, and explicitly offer the conclusion implied by Goldberg's findings: the confusion of goals in the new moshav, particularly among those constituted of Oriental immigrants, led to a structure in which the development of democratic values was sacrificed on the altar of economic success.

No one is to blame for this, but the result has telling consequences for our larger view of the workings of Israel society. Simply, there is a multitude of societies, marked by distinct value cleavages. Behind the hedgerows indicated by Jewish National Fund and Keren Hayesod signs dotting the Israeli highways lurk many universes, and we do no justice to our people if we emphasize only the very surface indications of national homogeneity.

This is not, of course, a unique suggestion, but one that is perhaps not made often enough. It is encouraging, therefore, to see works such as these two which are part of a growing literature on the anthropology of Israel, and which make us more sensitive to divergent patterns of thought and perception.

THE THIRD BOOK, under review focuses on a different aspect of collective life, that of rural industrialization. "The Role of Group Action in the Industrialization of Rural Areas" is a report of the proceedings of an international symposium held in Tel Aviv in March, 1969. As such, it does not provide a focused enquiry into a stated theme, but is rather a collection of impressions offered by the representatives of a number of countries interested in the problems of rural industrialization, and their suggestions for future action.

The section on the industrialization of Israel's kibbutz sector occupies a large part of the volume: indeed, the motivation for having the conference here came from the participants' realization that the kibbutz experience was the most advanced as regards their interests. The tone of the volume and its price limit its appeal to the specialist. But there are aspects of the discussion on the kibbutz that should be brought to the attention of the general Israeli reader. One of the central questions posed in the Israeli setting was the following:

"Is it really possible to create industries based on cooperative principles? Is it possible to avoid a clash between the cooperative egalitarian and democratic principles and the functional needs of industrial enterprise and organization for hierarchy, for bureaucratization, and social and economic differentiation based on the necessity of specialization? What will win in such a struggle, cooperative logic or industrial determination?"

Of course, the moshav and kibbutz problems emerged at very different phases of their development, but we do see here a similar question to that posed in the moshav as to the relation between political and economic goals. Since the overwhelming majority of kibbutzim and kibbutzniks — have European or English-speaking backgrounds, we will not find the answer to lie in differences in cultural response. We can also accept that most kibbutzim have been able to approximate the kind of internal political structure that Viteles posited as the goal of the Jewish commune. The problem in the kibbutz seems rather to be whether or not these political arrangements can survive the very success of these cooperatives in the economic sphere.

AS THE ISRAELI participants in the symposium point out, somewhere between 70 and 85 per cent of kibbutz members have secondary or higher education, and many of these have received specialized training. This, together with the kibbutz penchant for pioneering in mechanization and experimentation, has led to a situation in which an increasing number of highly trained members have fewer and fewer tasks to perform in the traditional sectors of the kibbutz economy. Hence kibbutz industrialization, as valuable as it may be to the expansion of the Israeli economy, is a necessity if kibbutz members are to be realistically and creatively employed.

In the sense of this necessity, the

Israel case is something of a departure from the majority of other participants in the symposium, whose developing countries are concerned with rural industrialization as a means of social and economic modernization. Unburdened by strong traditions of democracy and communalism in their rural sectors, those in developing countries are not as sensitive as the kibbutzniks to the possibility that industrial specialization may bring corporatism and authoritarianism in their wake. From the time of Marx and Weber, sociologists have been aware of the complications to the involved kibbutz these theoretical possibilities are at matter of vital practical concern. It is to their credit that the Israeli participants in the 1969 symposium were so candid in their worries.

There are two obvious and immediate consequences of kibbutz industrialization. One of these concerns the advent, and increase in the amount, of hired labour. Clearly, the use of hired labour violates the basic kibbutz attitude toward self-labour — among the more committed members, hired labour is condemned as enabling the kibbutz to live parasitically from the surplus-value of others' work. The question here is whether the kibbutz can provide its own managers and its own unskilled industrial labourers and still avoid the social stratification that infects the larger society.

THE SECOND consequence of the industrialization of the kibbutzim is related directly to their need to occupy a changing workforce. As a result of the aging of the kibbutz populations, there are many who cannot perform agricultural labour, and whose age and experience would suit them only for unskilled industrial work. Thus, careful attention must be paid to the avoidance of a generational cleavage, based on the economic superiority of highly skilled youth. An aspect of this latest problem is found in the situation of the kibbutz women who, as implied by the Israeli participants in the symposium, have not been fully integrated into the kibbutz economy, and who now face a unique consequence of the changing age structure:

"Women's work in the kibbutz has to be considered in the context of a very wide variety of educational services in specialized branches for the age group 0-18. These branches occupy a large number of women members of kibbutzim. But a category of women is emerging who are free for work in industry. For, when the number of younger children decreases... women are free to choose other work, and, naturally, when many of these women are middle-aged, the work in agriculture is limited and industry seems to be more suitable."

Given the revealing articulation of internal kibbutz problems presented in this volume, an effort should be made to afford its wider circulation to the Israeli audience. Perhaps some enterprising agency will attempt this.

TAKEN TOGETHER, these three volumes leave the distinct impression that Viteles' summary of Israeli communal principles is somewhat optimistic one. We are left, it seems, with not one mode of operation but several, and these are defined by the complex of backgrounds, failures, and successes that mark the individuality of communes.

In a sense, everyone is right to some degree, and everyone is wrong to some degree. The supporters of the rural collective movements are right to emphasize their economic and integrative achievements. The critics of these movements, for their part, have unwaveringly focused on the core of social and political problems that remain in spite — or perhaps because — of the successes.

The major reason for optimism comes from the existence of books such as these, which bring forward the dialogue necessary for continued awareness and development.

Michael Kahan is Lecturer in Political Science at Tel Aviv University.

The corruption of the flesh

THERE IS NOTHING very new or startling in LAGA'AT BAMAYIM, LAGA'AT BARUAH (Touch the Water, Touch the Wind, Tel Aviv, Am Oved, 188 pp. ILA), a novel by the much-translated, much-celebrated Amos Oz — born in Jerusalem in 1939, member of Kibbutz Hulda since 1957, and probably best known to English readers for his novel "My Michael" — except that it doesn't seem to come up to what his great admirers expect of him. Not being one of them, I am not disappointed, even granted that this novel is slightly inferior to his best work. Maybe, though, it just points up the worst in him.

Oz is obsessed in all his work with the corruption of the flesh, and in this novel he has brought it into the open. His central theme is the fight between flesh and spirit, sin and grace, the hopeless endeavour to transcend matter. For Oz, matter is more or less tantamount to evil, violence, sensuality or just squalor, and he is fond of presenting it in the absolute. One of its manifestations here is the Soviet Union, which Oz seems to fear and hate more than most, but he is also very fond of howling wolves, vampires in the night, and words derived from the Hebrew root *ts-ts* with its insidious hiss.



Miriam Arad

he comes to Israel and later joins a kibbutz and a physics-mathematics teacher who strives to transcend mathematics (matter) and turn it into music — the music of the stars or the spheres — like the Pythagoreans before him. On the way he succeeds — or does he? — in solving one of the mysterious paradoxes of the concept of mathematical infinity, becomes hot news and a source of envy and gossip to the kibbutz. Still, he is a human being: he perspires, he has an evil taste in his mouth in the morning, he spills his coffee and stains the rug, and he is bitterly, devouringly hungry for women. The flesh hurls the way to spirit.

His name is Pomerantz (Le, "orange," I kept wondering why)

and he is married to the clever voluptuous Steffi, who, as woman, stands for Flesh. When, after the German occupation of Poland, Pomerantz flees to the forests, she stays behind and eventually reaches the Soviet Union, where she works herself, brainwise and bedwise into the highest echelons of the N.K.V.D. The fact that she is a high Communist official and Pomerantz a world-famous mathematical genius provides Oz with an opportunity to put in a lot of dark and *ts-ts* invidious espionage stuff, some of it delightful if irrelevant, which gets clonkier and daggier, especially when it appears that Steffi wants to defect in order to join her beloved husband Pomerantz in the kibbutz. To put your mind at rest: our Shin-Bet manages it all beautifully.

Steffi and Pomerantz occupy the first half of the book, whereas in the second we meet a whole cast of new characters, some of them quite redundant, such as Audrey, a very beddable, very peace-and-goodwill Hippie; Ernst, the earnest kibbutz secretary; and Yotam his backward won, a Russian Jewish engineer and his old father who is one of the redundant ones. The whole thing ends again with a bang — the Six Day War, this time — while Pomerantz and Steffi are literally swallowed by the earth, as a non-solution to an insoluble problem.

What Oz has, I think, attempted in the writing of this novel is to suit the word to the action, though he has overstepped the modesty of nature. His style is, to begin with, marked by deliberate juxtapositions of matter and spirit, e.g.: "He (Pomerantz in the forests) carried a small mouth organ with him all the way. He was able to rise, soar, spiral the crests of night or even death-wishes and all his humour, body, and in his crumbling red boots he thrust scraps of sucking against frostbite."

The inverted sentence, by the way, is another tedious mannerism, and, if effective once or twice, loses all punch with endless and meaningless repetitions of empty is-the-house, brown-were-the-leaves, out-of-the-bag-is-the-cat. Much the same is true of those non-sequiturs: effective when used sparingly, dull when you are swamped with them. Sometimes it looks as if Amos Oz were actually a bit power-drunk; I mean, drunk with the power of wilding words, and determined to enforce it. For instance, everybody says "broken English," so he says: "wounded English"; everybody says "his nose seemed bare (without spectacles)," so he says "barefoot" (in Hebrew: *gafes* instead of *etrom*) — *davka!* — drawing unwarranted attention to words and spoiling an otherwise lively passage.

FOR OF COURSE there are some lovely passages, too. Several descriptions of Pomerantz disturbed by his own awkward, stumbling, snelly, ageing body are marvelously poignant. So are the pages devoted to Pomerantz's arrival in Israel and his setting up as a watchmaker in Tiberias — the tentativeness of every single unaccustomed step:

"A not-so-young man picking up daily habits in a new town, an alien climate, among objects unfamiliar from his previous existence. Enormous care will no doubt be given to the tiniest thing, the buying of a brush, the boiling of a tall narrow electric kettle, the crossing of a road, the nature of peddlars and policemen, the neighbours dogs or children, the arrival of circulars in stencilled Hebrew script."

Oz also has a sense of the comic and absurd: some of his gravest espionage doings are almost slapstick, and the way he has of dropping somebody out of the novel with a recurring "they say he (she, they) was last heard of in Argentina, where he got rich marketing tinned meat" is delicious. Perhaps if he once really let himself go, with all his fears and hatred and death-wishes and all his humour, too, but without the self-consciousness to impress, he could write the real stuff.

The magic of folklore

THE KANA BIRD: Tales from the Steppes of Central Asia. Translated from the Russian and edited by Mirra Ginsburg. Drawings by Richard Cuffari. N.Y., Crown. 169 pp. \$4.95.

Joan Hooper

THIS IS the second in a series of collections of non-Russian folk tales from Russia. The first ("The Master of the Winds") drew upon the tales of northern Siberia. This one takes its stories from the southern part of Siberia and Central Asia, the region southeast of the Ural Mountains where the land varies greatly: mountains, rivers, lakes, steppes and deserts. These 19 tales, which have never appeared in English before, are taken from people of mixed origin. Their lands have been swept by migrations and invasions from time immemorial and the people subjected to many influences. The influences are similar to those of their neighbours: Persia, China, India. These people lived chiefly by breeding livestock but they have also built legendary cities like Samarkand, Tashkent, Bokhara.

The folk tales in this collection (it is difficult to call it a children's book strictly) are heroic epics, tales of magic and stories of animals. The latter are usually stories of a special relationship between animals and man where they have a common language. All of the tales are taken from daily life, with a great



delight in wit and wisdom. The influences are vaguely familiar; witness one of the shorter tales:

A POLECAT MET a jackal walking down the road and crying bitterly.

"Why are you crying?" asked the polecat.

"I was told that I will be appointed king of the barnyard."

"Congratulations! You will never go hungry again. What could be better?"

"That is just why I am crying. I am afraid it's too good to be true."

Mirra Ginsburg has skillfully and beautifully saved for us priceless folk tales before they and the people who created them disappear under the pressures which have already transformed much of Russia and its peoples.

For bridge addicts

THE BEST OF BRIDGE: An Introduction to the Wohlin Collection by Victor Mollo and Eric Jannersten. London, Faber and Faber. 223 pp. £2.90.

George E. Levinrew

OCCASIONALLY a new bridge book, among the many being published every year, is outstanding. Such is this collection of 101 deals, in whose preparation three great European bridge players collaborated: Jan Wohlin and Eric Jannersten of Sweden, and Victor Mollo of England.

WOHLIN collected these deals, which are everyday situations, with unexpected twists for which the bridge player should be prepared and should fathom. Jannersten developed the method of presentation: the problem — the misplay which even the best of players might easily make, and the explanation of the correct play in which all available inferences are used. Mollo collaborated with Jannersten in editing the book.

This collection is truly unique. It reveals basic techniques of analysis and play which characterize expert performance. It clearly demonstrates logic in bridge thinking. The play-folk who can without help solve 75 per cent of these deals can consider themselves an expert. I highly recommend the book for both teaching and self-learning.

EST. OR
Stroll in and see us
Coffee time or anytime
190 Dizengoff Street
Tel Aviv
Tel: 03 220533
Open 9-7 p.m. non stop
Fri. until 2.30 p.m.

PAGE THIRTEEN

The Poster

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

MUSIC

Jerusalem

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA - Subscription Concert No. 3, Series 1 - Georg Solti conducting, Palina Salaman, piano - Gelbrun: Symphonic Prologue (world premiere); Mozart, Concerto in C minor, K. 491; Tchaikovsky, Symphony No. 4 - Monday, 7:00 p.m.

JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA of the Israel Broadcasting Authority - Series 1 concert No. 2 - "Grand Shofar" (Saturday) - Tuesday; Series 2, Tuesday; Series 3, Wednesday; Series 4, Thursday. All at 7:00 p.m.

THEATRE

AS YOU LIKE IT (Cameri) - Shakespeare's comedy in a novel production by British Peter James. (Not yet reviewed.) JERUSALEM (Municipal Theatre) Sat., Sun., 8:30. TEL AVIV (Cameri) Mon., Tues., Wed.

BURNAN AND LUNA - (Habimah) A play shattering with its cruel realism about "human garbage" in apartheid-ridden South Africa, excellently acted by a cast of three. TEL AVIV (Habimah) Fri.

CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF - (Habimah) by Tennessee Williams. Tennessee Williams' vintage play about homosexuality, drunkenness, greed, set in the south with the usual southern cast of characters, in an interpretation which does as justice to whatever contents the play still has, what with all that wasted movement on the too large stage. TEL AVIV (Habimah) Wed.

CATCH THAT THIEF (Young Theatre) - An inner formula comedy full of old gags. The subject being politics, everybody there is an American and corrupt. GIVATATIN (Shaviv) Fri. 8:00. TEL AVIV (Belt Hachayal) Sat. 7:30. 8:30. PETAH TIKVA (Shaviv) Mon. 8:30. TEL AVIV (Habimah) Tues. 8:30. Kfar Atza (Shaviv) Wed. 8:30.

DON'T CALL ME BLACK (Young Theatre) - Dan Almagor concocted a revue which exploits in a chain way the plight of black people in America. Most of the text consists of unacknowledged borrowings. Some good singing. BETH SHEAN (Cameri) Fri. 8:00. Kfar Atza (Belt Hachayal) Sat. 8:30.

CINEMA



Walter Matthau and Carol Burnett in "The Bed-Headed Women".

* **ALFREDO, ALFREDO, TILL DIVORCE DO US PART** - On-the-spot comedy in an odd concoction with some clever twists. * **QADAR** - Stylish musical comedy based on Borin of the "Thirteen". * **THE CANTERBURY TALES** - Pasolini's visually stunning version of Chaucer's classic. * **CEASE AND ROSEAL** - A quite pleasant comedy about a love triangle. * **FRIGHT** - Psychological thriller that's high on suspense but low on interest. * **COFFIN** - A black female avenger wreaks havoc among the mafia and corrupt politicians. * **CHIEF AND WHISPER** - Bergman's powerful study of the pains of dying - and living. * **THE DAY OF THE JACKAL** - Exciting exercise in suspense based on the Frederick Forsyth best-seller. * **DELIVERANCE** - Savage story of survival and confrontation between a "civilized" man.

ness" programme - Haydn: Symphony No. 85; Schubert: Wanderer-Fantasy; Joseph and Jonathan Strauss: Waltzes and Albu - at the Jerusalem Theatre: Tuesday.

Tel Aviv

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA - Subscription Concert No. 3, Series 1 - Georg Solti conducting, Palina Salaman, piano - programme details as for Jerusalem - Series 1, Saturday; Series 2, Sunday; Series 3, Tuesday; Series 4, Wednesday; Series 5, Thursday. All at 7:00 p.m.

Opera

The Israel National Opera presents: "Goldmark: 'Grand Shofar' (Saturday) - Tuesday; "Joh. Strauss: 'Die Fledermaus' (Monday - Wednesday).

THEATRE

Nagler) Sat. 9:00. TEL AVIV (Belt Hachayal) Wed. 8:30.

THE EXTERNAL HUSBAND (Habimah) TEL AVIV (Habimah) Sat., Sun., Mon. JERUSALEM (Municipal Theatre) Sat., Sun., 8:30. TEL AVIV (Cameri) Mon., Tues., Wed.

THE JERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR (Habimah) - Shakespeare's gay romp about the late, drinking, glib-tongued, wit-challenging Sir John Falstaff, in a production by Avraham Asor, makes for a pleasant evening at this hottest time of the year. TEL AVIV (Habimah) Sat., Sun., Mon., Wed.

THE SOAFERGOAT (Cameri) - Missin Aloni's new play under his own direction is as colorful and daring as enigmatic as his previous offerings. The hero is a spy on an unidentified mission which takes him to various cities and a never-ending world of alien characters, shady operators, whores, bogus monies, assassins. Whatever it is not, the suspense is grand. JERUSALEM (Kameri) Sat. 8:30. TEL AVIV (Belt Hachayal) Wed. 8:30.

YACOB AND LEONID (Cameri and Kfar) - A new play by Hana Levi, author of "Hecate", by far the best original play in a long time, beautifully directed by the author. JERUSALEM (Kameri) Sat. 8:30. TEL AVIV (Belt Hachayal) Wed. 8:30.

CINEMA



Walter Matthau and Carol Burnett in "The Bed-Headed Women".

* **ALFREDO, ALFREDO, TILL DIVORCE DO US PART** - On-the-spot comedy in an odd concoction with some clever twists. * **QADAR** - Stylish musical comedy based on Borin of the "Thirteen". * **THE CANTERBURY TALES** - Pasolini's visually stunning version of Chaucer's classic. * **CEASE AND ROSEAL** - A quite pleasant comedy about a love triangle. * **FRIGHT** - Psychological thriller that's high on suspense but low on interest. * **COFFIN** - A black female avenger wreaks havoc among the mafia and corrupt politicians. * **CHIEF AND WHISPER** - Bergman's powerful study of the pains of dying - and living. * **THE DAY OF THE JACKAL** - Exciting exercise in suspense based on the Frederick Forsyth best-seller. * **DELIVERANCE** - Savage story of survival and confrontation between a "civilized" man.

EASY PUZZLE

DOWN
1. Slightly noisy (5)
2. Name (6)
3. Climb with difficulty (7)
4. Look noticeably (5)
5. Pile (6)
6. Victim (5)
7. Suffer (5)
8. Suffer (5)
9. Suffer (5)
10. Suffer (5)
11. Suffer (5)
12. Suffer (5)
13. Suffer (5)
14. Suffer (5)
15. Suffer (5)
16. Suffer (5)
17. Suffer (5)
18. Suffer (5)
19. Suffer (5)
20. Suffer (5)
21. Suffer (5)
22. Suffer (5)
23. Suffer (5)
24. Suffer (5)
25. Suffer (5)
26. Suffer (5)
27. Suffer (5)
28. Suffer (5)
29. Suffer (5)
30. Suffer (5)
31. Suffer (5)
32. Suffer (5)
33. Suffer (5)
34. Suffer (5)
35. Suffer (5)
36. Suffer (5)
37. Suffer (5)
38. Suffer (5)
39. Suffer (5)
40. Suffer (5)
41. Suffer (5)
42. Suffer (5)
43. Suffer (5)
44. Suffer (5)
45. Suffer (5)
46. Suffer (5)
47. Suffer (5)
48. Suffer (5)
49. Suffer (5)
50. Suffer (5)

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. With which to fix up rail posters? (5)
2. Of certain rivers, is this the right hand one? (5)
3. Out of the light areas, it's which black? (5)
4. Send information or aid, maybe? (5)
5. A long way to the head of the river and beyond? (7)
6. Shows preference for a new color? (5)
7. Hardly enough to sow wild? (5)
8. Come back like soldiers for duty? (5)
9. Carry back about to the end of the track? (4)
10. What you use when resting with a sweet? (3)

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLES ON MONDAY

BRIDGE

By George Levin

Precision players have won outstanding victories in the United States, in England, in International competition. Norway, however, has developed a technique against the Precision 1 ♠ bid, and even Beldonna-Garozzo in the European Championships could not cope with it.

According to the convention if a precision player opens 1 ♠, and if the player immediately to his left holds a weak one or two suited

hand, he bids 1 ♠. Here is the deal that stumped the World Champions:

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

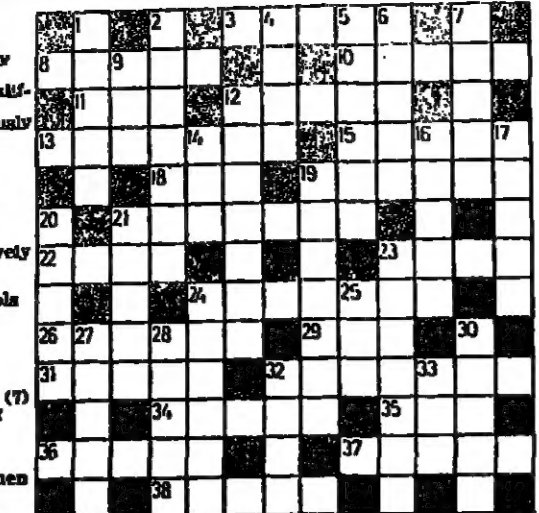
♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2



CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. With which to fix up rail posters? (5)
2. Of certain rivers, is this the right hand one? (5)
3. Out of the light areas, it's which black? (5)
4. Send information or aid, maybe? (5)
5. A long way to the head of the river and beyond? (7)
6. Shows preference for a new color? (5)
7. Hardly enough to sow wild? (5)
8. Come back like soldiers for duty? (5)
9. Carry back about to the end of the track? (4)
10. What you use when resting with a sweet? (3)

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLES ON MONDAY

BRIDGE

By George Levin

Precision players have won outstanding victories in the United States, in England, in International competition. Norway, however, has developed a technique against the Precision 1 ♠ bid, and even Beldonna-Garozzo in the European Championships could not cope with it.

According to the convention if a precision player opens 1 ♠, and if the player immediately to his left holds a weak one or two suited

hand, he bids 1 ♠. Here is the deal that stumped the World Champions:

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6